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SOL. MILLER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. }

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF DONIPHAN COUNTY. Our Motto: "Talk for Home, Fight for Home, Patronize Home."

TROY, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

{ SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1,256.

J. B. ATCHESON.

God save our Freeddent, Hoal Thou his body rest, Give swift relief; Have him in Thise own care, Give strength all pain to bear 0, hear this nation's prayer, And spare his life.

Hark! from the ends of earth, Comes praise of his great wort All nations weep; This sympathetic sigh, Heard from afar and nigh— Lord, such a friendly tie, Unbroken keep.

We hall with joy sublime, The glad on coming time, For new begun; When every heart and hand, Jo our united land, Love knitted, firm shall stand, Many he one.

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VOLUME XXV.—NUMBER 8. }

Miscellaneous. "GOD BLESS THE LITTLE WOMAN."

BY BOWARD N. PULLER. nediately after the President was shot, he dictated a un to his wife, informing her of the said occurrence, king, in the most affectionate manner, to those beside tiod bless the little woman, "etc.)

- God bless you, little woman, In the work you have to do, And may His grace be with you, And may He heip you through! For we here you, little woman, With a heart so true and leave, Who dare to be conregious, In the shadow of the grave.
- God bless you. Bittle woman,
 With your heavy weight of care. If our hearts could give assistance,
 Many millions would be there,
 Our hearts are heating for you,
 And responding to your own;
 And beside your basisma's bedside
 You are watching not alone.
- For we are standing by you, O'er the slear one lying low, And we see the life-faun ficker, Swinging slowly to and fru; And our learnt grow weak with anguish, And our learnt grow weak with sare, Till yout presence, like an angel's, Came to mitigate our feats.
- So, keep up cheer, dear woman; Newer falter till you're through. And food must surely help you. For the whole world asks film to. You have won unriews, dear woman, And a Nation's gratitude, Pur your poble soft-devotion And brotic fortitude.

- God save yer, little woman! God save your bushand, too! God save your bushand; too! God save you both min to us! For we leve both him and you. Stand by him, little woman! Stand free, and brave, and trus! And remember, little woman, We will always stand by you.
- GUITEAUS CRIME.

His Various Plans for the Assauss President Gardeld.

His Various Plans for the Assassination of President Gardeld.

United States District Attorney Corkhill furnishes the following for publication:

"The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination, and many stories published, justifies me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning the points to which reference is made: The assassin, Charles Guiteau, came to Washington City Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt house, remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city, and has bearded and zoomed at various places, full details of which I have. Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had neither money nor pistol at the time. About the last of May he went into O'Meara's store, corner of Piffeenth and P streets this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest calibre. He was shown two similar in caliber and only different in price. Wednesday June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid \$10, he having in the meantime borrowed \$15 of a geutleman in this city on the plea he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening about 7 o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of seventeenth street, and practiced firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place, wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his cost, and waited his opportunity. Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park, and saw the President leave for the Christian church on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his boarding place, wiped the pistol and followed the President to church. He entered the church, but found he could reach it without any trouble, and that from this point he could shoot the President form the papers the President would leave the city Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch. He therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He helf his boarding place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, and wen sin took his pistol and followed them and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage
would stop, but no opportunity was given.
Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on a seat
in the park opposite the White House, when he
saw the President come out alone; he followed
him down the avonne to Fifteenth street, and
then kept the opposite side of Fifteenth until
the President entered the residence of Secretary
Haine; he waited at the course of Mr. Morton's

then kept the opposite side of Fifteenth until
the President entered the residence of Secretary
Blaine; he waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's
late residence, corner of Fifteenth and H, for
sometime, and then as he was afraid he would
attract attention, he went into the alley in the
rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol, and waited. The President and Secretary
Blaine came out together, and he followed them
out to the gate of the White House, but could
get no opportunity to use his weapon. On the
morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at
the Riggs house, about 7. He then walked up
into the park and sat their for an hour. He
then took a one-horse avenue car and rode to
Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and
loitered there, had his shoes blackened, engaged
a hackman for §2 to take him to the jail, went
into the water closest and took his pistol out of
his pocket and unwrapped the paper from
around it, which he had put there for the purpose of preventing perspiration from the body
dampening the powder. He examined his pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then returned and took a seat in the ladies' waiting-room,
and as soon as the President entered, advanced
behind him and fired two shots. These facts,
I think, can be relied on as acurate, and I give
them to the public to contradict certain false
rumors in connection with this most atrocious
of atrocious crimes."—Haskingtos Dispatek.

Montrelier, the former estate of President
Montrelier, the former cetate of President

President Madison's Home.

Montpelier, the former estate of President Madison, near Orange Court House, Va., is announced to be soid at anction, on the 28th of this month. The estate, however, passed from the ownership of the Madison family more than a quarter of a century ago. Montpelier, in President Madison's time, and in that of his father—a wealthy planter, from whom the President, as the only son, took the estate—was a fertile domain, of some 2,600 acres, overlooked in every one of its wild forest glades or its cultivated felds, by the blue peak of the Appalachian Ridge. The mansion was a brick building of only two stories, fifty feet in front, and with a single-atoried wing of twenty feet front on each side. The central building was decorated with the onetowary pillared portice, and before it spread a large park. President Madison was not born at this seat, acquired by an English ancestave in 1492, but in King George, the house of his gran deparents on the maternal side—the Conways. In Montpelier, however, he prepared for his college course at Princeton, which is still traditionally remembered as severely studious, and at Montpelier, however, he prepared for his college course as Princeton, which is still traditionally remembered as severely studious, and at Montpelier, however, he prepared for his college course as Princeton, which is still traditionally remembered as severely studious, and at Montpelier, however, he prepared for his college course as Princeton, which is still traditionally remembered as as everely studious, and at Montpelier, however, he prepared for his college course as Princeton, which is still traditionally remembered as a severely studious, and at Montpelier the Presidency in 1817, very little of Madison's time was spent at the homestead. From 1817 until the third year after her husband's death, in 1826, Mrs. Madison—called by the neighbors at first. The Widow Todi, of Philadelphia," and then on her return from the White House "Queen Dolly," owing to the President's extreme ill-he

REVIVE FLOGGING FOR BRUTAL CRIMES.

REVIVE FLOGGING FOR BRUTAL CRIMES.

Not long ago, a young man named Edward Ferguson busied himself in an impudent and lying attempt to steal a lot of sewing machines from a building in Brooklyn. Like any other criminal he was essentially stupid, for his crime was anticipated by the police, and a detective, named Chambers, was sent to prevent it and take him into custody. As the officer followed Ferguson upstairs, the latter coolly drew a revolver and fired directly into his pursuer's face. It was a deed of desperate cowardice and villainy. It indicated a callousness and disregard of human life that one does not often meet with even among the hardened rufinans of orime. The officer was as courageons a man as his assailant was cowardly. With a bullet in his head he thought of duty first and himself not at all. He grappled his would be marderer, disarmed him and took him into custody. As a result of his trial he was sent to the Penitentiary. During his sojourn there he has shown plainly enough that his crime was not an incident. He possesses a malicious, malevolent, cruel and savage disposition, and is in constant collision with the warden and his deputies, and also with his fellow prisioners. He is set to work at a machine in the shoe shop with a man named Methist, also a prisioner. On Tuesday, owing to some grudge against Methist, and without any provocation, Ferguson caught up one of the heavy implements used in the shop and gave his campanion a terrific blow on the head, which split the scale to the skull a distance of three inches, and doubtless produced concession of the brain. Whou Mehtist fell Ferguson seized a keen knife for the purpose of finishing his victim, and would doubtless have qualified for the scaffold hut for the intervention of a keeper.

The punishment ordained for this interesting person is a peaceful residence in the dark cell, on bread and water, the extreme penalty. The effect of this treatment in cases similar to Ferguson's, was illustrated recently by one Parker, who, on emerging from t

guson's, was illustrated recently by one Parker, who, on emerging from the dark cell, was found to be more recalcitrant and dangerous than ever.

The dark cell is a means of punishment designed to unfavorably affect persons of a nervous and thoughtful temperament, and the low diet is supposed to canse painful sensations in the stemach, in addition to the horrors of imagination. It is purely theoretical. Not one of the new who designed it ever went through it. The chances are that in the case of callous brutes like Parker and Ferguson it is a more or less pleasant relaxation from the punishment they most abbortently the control of mental and physical discomfort, it would not have a degrading and demoralizing effect upon the prisioner.

Imagine such an animal as Ferguson depressed and saddened by a loss of respect!

There is only one thing to do with prisioners of this class who full to recognize the superior might and claims of society, and that is to appeal to their intelectual and moral understanding by giving them a convincing proof of their own utter insignificance and resonability through acute, intense and repeated physical and moral pain. This has been found by experience, to be produced by the lash. It has been found that a liberal use of a heavy whip of many thougs, wielded by a powerful man, and applied to the lare skins of persons troubled with murderous, cowardly malevolence and disregard of the sufferings of others, cuts deeply through the skin into the flesh and sears it like hot iron. It has also been proved that it acts upon the moral constitution of brute beats, human and otherwise, in a remarkable way, precisely as in medicine a powerful alterative acts on the physical system. It utterly and completely cows for ruffine a powerful alterative acts on the physical system. It utterly and completely cows for ruffine a powerful—and another num, wearing the uniform of society's agent, is empowered to flog lim. Five dozza lashes is reminded when the keeper calls for him that the second dose of medicine must be taken, the truth begins to dawn upon him that he is not omnipotent, and that the stronger hand of the community is inexerably laid upon him. Then he vells and howls for mercy when he views the implement. To the man whom a month before he would have killed without compunction, he crouches in vain appeal for the mercy he never showed. No matter how, the first time, he strove to bear the first three lashes without yelling, the first stroke of the second application breaks him down. It has been found that, thereafter, a third flogging being suspended during good behavior, but imminent on first saggestion of a relapse into violence, the patient is in condition for moral sussion.

The flogging process is imperatively needed at the Penitentary. The very fact that it is established would have the effect of restraining malignant and cowardly prisoners and protecting others. It is uscless to further permit sentimentalists to encourage crimes of violence by refraining from meeting them with the only preventive known. Hardened ruffians can be dealt with in no other way. By all means let the next Legislature pass a bill for flogging violent prisoners charged with brutal crimes.—

Brooklys Engle.

Dr. Crosby's Views.

DELINQUENT TAXES,

For the Year 1880.

SAMUEL N. JOHNSON, County Treasurer, Doniphen County, Kansas. LANDS. IOWA TOWNSHIP. n worse no free pt bise 26 to pt bise 26 to pt bise 26 to pt bise 20 to

lent prisoners charged with brutal crimes.

Brookigs Engle.

Dr. Crosby's Views.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, chancellor of the University of New York, is in Lawrence. He is one of the lecturers at the church encampment now in session. The doctor was interviewed by a correspondent of The Kassas City Journal, concerning the Kansas liquor law. He said that "no scheme of temperane can succeed which does not recognize a natural distinction. Such a one is founded on fallacy. These people ignore two distinctions; one, between moderation and excess. They claim that moderation is the necessary beginning of excess; but this is false. The second distinction is between distilled liquors, always burtful, and formented liquors, sometimes beneficial. No system which throws these into one catagory can succeed, for it is based on a false hypothesis." His idea of practical temperance law, he said, was to put prohibitory restrictions on all distilled liquors, and allow fermented liquors to be sold under a careful license law. He said:

"You push a law beyond what man's conscience can agree to, and that law will fall; and man's conscience cannot agree to the Kansas law. For this reason men who are men of morals and law-abiding citizens, are antagonistic to it, and the law is unbreded. Why, I should rather see in my State 5,000 drunkards than 50,000 deliberate law-breakers, and deliberate law-breakers are the result of this false legislation."

Referring to the fact that many women were enlisted in the temperance crusade in Kansas, Dr. Crosby said:

"Women have great hearts, but they are poor logicians. These good people don't look at the question broadly. Now, a Frenchman, for instance, is accustomed to his claret every day at dinner, and if you take it away he loses an essential part of his meal, And yet the exhibitant pod under the produced is not so great as that on a woman by her strong tea. But still she can't see the resonableness of the Frenchman's position, but she places him alongside of the man drunk on whiskey. Now, suppos

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J. Fee
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Clarence Kearney
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D. Morton
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HIGHLAND.

The Comet is Leaving Us.

The tail diminishes, the nucleus grows dim and lessens in dimensions as night after night it becomes visible in the sky as soon as darkness, veils the earth. Traveling constantly to the north with tireless pace, its gossamer train almost grazes the polar star. The tip of the tail is now more decidedly turned to the north-west, and its slow circuit around the polar star may still be witnessed from the time the twilight fades into the evening gray nutil the roay glow of the morning puts out its feeble light. There have been seenes of exceeding beauty which have outrivaled the comet in the horthern sky during some of the nights of the past week. On Saturday night a brilliant aurors spread out a luminous glow in the northeastern heavess. About midnight the scene was beautiful beyond description. The sarroral light was of a soft golden hue, and the atmosphere scened suffused with a tremalous brightness that often precedes the sanrise. There was no display of radiant coloring, there were no arches of light or streamers reaching to the senith. There was only the golden glow that almost put out the stars rising in the northeast ransformed the comet's tail into a more fair-like structure, and changed to white the dull yellow of the nucleus. Such a